

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 18 Vol 3/7 Cardio. Dis. July 59

1694. Reflex erythema studies in coronary disease HERMANN B., CSEPPENTŐ I. and IZSAK T. Dept. of Med., County Hosp., Gyula *Acta med. Acad. Sci. hung.* 1958, 11/2 (195-202) Tables 3

0.1 ml. of acetylcholine 2% with 0.1 ml. of prostigmine 0.5% was injected intradermally into the second costal space in the medio-clavicular line, on both sides. The area of the erythema thus obtained was measured and compared. In normal human subjects this area is the same on both sides. In 79 patients with coronary disease the erythema was remarkably larger on the left side. In one patient with a posterior wall infarction and 8 patients with gallbladder disorders the erythema was larger on the right side. One day later the experiment was repeated after 2 ampoules of hydergin had been injected intramuscularly, 2 hr. previously. In normal persons this adreno-sympatholytic agent has no influence on the size of the acetylcholine-prostigmine erythema. In 68 patients with coronary insufficiency, however, the artificial erythema diminished greatly on both sides, although the left side remained larger than the right. In 32 patients with a serious heart disease hydergin had no effect on this. Some of these patients with serious coronary disorders also suffered from gallbladder disorders. In 64 patients with coronary insufficiency the vital lung capacity proved to increase from 0.2 to 0.7 l. 8 to 10 min. after an atropine injection. Here, a bronchial spasm must have been relieved, which existed in the superior thoracic segments of the bronchial tube, as an expression of the presence of a Head zone in the lungs.
Hoekstra - Leeuwarden (XVIII, 6)

HERMANN, Bela, Dr.; SOOKY, Andras, Dr.; CSEPPENTO, Ilona, Dr. DOBI, Sandor, Dr.

Some data on the chemistry of cerebrospinal fluid in the pathomechanism, diagnosis and prognosis of schizophrenia. Orv. hetil. 100 no.37:1332-1336 Sept 13 59

1. A Gyulai Megyei Belgyógyászati Osztálynak (főorvos: Hermann Bela dr.) és Elme-gyógyászati Osztálynak (főorvos: Sooky, Andras dr) közleménye.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, cerebrospinal fluid)
(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, chem)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.; CSEPPENTO, Ilona, dr.

Acetylcholinesterase activity of the cerebrospinal fluid of cancer patients. Orv.hetil. 100 no.52:1883 D '59.

1. A Gyulai Megyei Korhaz Belgyogyaszati Osztalyanak (Elorvos: Hermann Bela dr.) kozlemenye.

(NEOPLASMS cerebrospinal fluid)

(CHOLINESTERASE cerebrospinal fluid)

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID chem.)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.; SARO, Andras, dr.

Generalized intestinal polyposis with melanoplakia (Peutz-Jeghers syndrome). Orv.hetil. 102 no.3:129-130 15 Ja'61.

1. Gyulai Megyei Korhaz, I. Belgyogyaszati es II. Sebészeti Osztaly.
(POLYPI case reports)

HERMANN, Bela, dr.

Agranulocytosis in mother and daughter. Magy. Belorv. arch. 15 no.2:
57-58 Ap '62.

1. A Gyulai Megyei Korhaz I. Belosztalyanak kozlemenyo.
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS case reports)

HUNGARY

HERMANN, Eszla, Dr; OLAH, Jeno, Dr; Megyes Hospital of Gyula, I. Medical Ward (Gyula Megyesi Kórház, I. Belosztály)

"Data on the Aetio-Pathogenesis of Angina Pectoris and Myocardial Infar

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 1, 6 Jan 63, pages 15-18.

Abstract: [Authors' summary modified] The authors report that in their hospital, serving a rural community, the number of cases of myocardial infarct is only one tenth of that in a comparable hospital in Budapest, in spite of the obviously high pork and lard consumption of the district. Events of great emotional impact - 1956 revolution, 1960 land collectivization - resulted in a great increase in angina pectoris and myocardial infarct cases. The vascular reaction of the Head zone of the heart was tested in a number of cases and controls, with and without the addition of Hydergin. The results pointed toward an increased sensitivity in the vegetative nervous system of patients with coronaria syndrome.

[4 Western, 3 Soviet Bloc references.]

171

45

HERMANN, Bela, dr., OLAH, Jeno, dr., BALM, Vilmos, dr.

Relationship between angina pectoris and coronary atherosclerosis.
Orv. hetil. 105 no.32:1498-1500 9 Ag '64.

1. Gyulai Megyei Korhaz, I. Belgyogyaszat es Korbondtani Osztaly.

HERMANN, Bela, dr.

Prolonged phenacetin causing lethal intoxication. Orv. hetil. 106
no.3/4:1473-1474 1 Kg'65.

1. Gyula, megyei Kórház, I. Belgyógyászati Osztály (főorvos:
Hermann, Bela, dr.).

JIRKA, Zdenek; HERMANN, Bedrich

Possible use of rheoplethysmography in establishing the degree of training readiness. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.36:1125-1128 2 S'60.

1. Ustav telovychovneho lekarstvi PU v Olomouci, prednosta doc. dr. Vl. Pelikan. Interni oddeleni KUMZ Pardubice, prednosta dr. B. Hermann.

(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY)

HERMAN, E.

Yugoslavia (439)

Technology

The accuracy of the volumetric determination of Al_2O_3 and Na_2O in the solutions of acidic alumina is with the use of thymol and phenolphthalein indicators. p.213, ARHIV ZA KEMIJU, Vol. 20, no. 1-4, 1949.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952.

HERMAN, E.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83615

Author : ~~Herman, E.~~; Gyergyay, F.; Hirsch, A.; Rona, L.

Inst : Not given

Title : Comparative Clinical and Histopathological Studies of Chronic Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1955, No. 3, 40-44.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.6 Vol.12/4 Internal Med. April 58

2264. AETIOPATHOGENIC ELEMENTS OF LIVER CIRRHOSIS - Elemente etio-
patogenice ale cirozelor hepatice - Hermann E. and Gyergyay F.
MED. INTERN. (București) 1956, 8/5 (669-679)

The role of experimental cirrhotogenous factors is exposed. Alcohol creates fa-
vourable conditions for developing cirrhosis. On the basis of 120 cases observed
at the medical clinic of Tg Mures it is concluded that cirrhosis is due to the acti-

*Lucrare efectuată în Clinica I.
Medicină și Anatomie de Anatomie
Patologică Tg. - Mures.*

2264

vity of many associated factors and not to the action of one single virus. In 34% of cases they found epidemic hepatitis in the history, mostly prolonged and of recurrent forms. With regard to the biopsies no morphological differences were found in cirrhosis of various aetiology.

Kraus - Arad

HERMANN, E., ing.

New state standard for normal track gauges, dimensions, and directions. (STAS 4392-62). Rev caller fer 11 no.7:401-404 J1 '63.

1. Directia Intretinerii Cali.

HERMANN, G.

✓ 3776. Differences in the food choice of rats in neurogenic and renal hypertension. E. Boros, M. Händel, G. Hermann, and J. Selye. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.*, 1954, 6, 321-329 (II. Med. Clinic and Inst. of exper. Pathol., Med. Univ., Budapest, Hungary). Rats with established hypertension either of neurogenic or of renal origin could choose between normal (14% protein), protein-rich (37% protein), protein-free, vitamin B-rich (B₁, B₂, B₆, B₁₂, vitamin N) added to the normal diet, and vitamin B-poor (normal diet without 3% yeast) diets. Rats in neurogenic hypertension eat significantly more of the B rich diet than do those in renal hypertension. There is no difference in their consumption of fat, carbohydrate, and protein. Renal hypertensive rats eat the same amount of fat, carbohydrate, and protein as normal ones, but their vitamin B-rich diet consumption is small. (German) A. B. L. BAZANAK.

Max 4

BOROSS, Eva; HANDEL, Magda; HERMANN, Gyorgy; WEISZ, Pal

Effect of aneurin on experimental neurogenic hypertension in rats. Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.4:97-100 Aug 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: prof. Haynal, Imre) és Korelettani Intézetének
(Igazgató: prof. Sos, József) közleménye.

(HYPERTENSION, experimental,

eff. of vitamin B1.)

(VITAMIN B1, effects,

on exper. hypertension.)

HANDEL, M.; BÓROS, E.; HERMANN, Gy.; WEISZ, P.

Effects of vitamin B1 on experimental neurogenic hypertension in rats. Acta physiol. hung. 9 no.1-3:253-260 1956.

I. Pathophysiologisches Institut und II. Klinik for Innere Krankheiten der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(HYPERTENSION, exper.

neurogenic, eff. of vitamin B1 in rats (Ger))

(VITAMIN B1, eff.

on exper. neurogenic hypertension in rats (Ger))

HERMANN, Gy.

✓ Action of aneurine on experimental neurogenic hypertension in rats. M. Händel, E. Boros, Gy. Hermann, and P. Weiss. *Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 9: 283-90 (1950) (in German).—Rats were made hypertensive by sound, light, and elec. stimuli. Administration of aneurine daily to these rats during the period of stimulation caused a decrease in the degree of hypertension, as compared to controls not receiving aneurine. Rats on a vitamin B-free diet developed hypertension. Aneurine given subsequent to development of hypertension showed a lowering of the blood pressure within 2 hrs. with return to the high level in 5 hrs.

C. Regel

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology. Vitamin B₁₂
 ASS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56715
 AUTHOR : Mandel, M., Boros, L., Hermann, G., Weisz, P.
 INST. : Academy of Sciences of Hungary
 TITLE : The Effects of Aneurin on Experimental Neurogenic Hypertension in the Rat

ORIG. PUB. : Acta Physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung., 1956, Vol. 9, No. 1-5, 257-260

ABSTRACT : Under the influence of strong external stimuli (noise, light, electrical shock), hypertension (BP 160 mm Hg) developed in rats in the course of a 45 day period. The addition to the diet of vitamin B₁₂ in amounts of 0.2-1.5 mg/100 gm daily in the course of the experimental period reduced the degree of hypertension which developed (BP 140 mm Hg), whereas the absence of B₁₂ did not modify it. Single intramuscular injection of B₁₂ (2 mg/100 gm) to rats with developing hypertension caused a temporary drop in BP of 15 mm Hg in 2 hours, the effect disappearing in 5 hours. The results of

CARD:

1/2

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ASS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1958, No.

AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : the authors' experiments were interpreted by them in terms of the protective and stimulating action of B₁₂ on the central nervous system through the mediation of the hypophysis. -- A.A. Titayev

CARD:

2/2

HERMANN, Hare, dr.

Consciousness, unconscious. Magyar pszichol szemle 17 no.4:415-425
'60.

HUNGARY

HERMANN, Imre, M.D., [affiliation not given].

"Sexual Perversions and Musical Talent"

Budapest, Magyar Pszichologiai Szemle, Vol 20, No 1, 1963, pp. 138-142.

Abstract: The generally assumed relation between musical talent and tendency for sexual perversities was confirmed by the author's personal experience gained in studying 15 musicians of the male sex.

A total of nine of these (including six of the nine professional musicians included in the sample) showed perverted sexual attitude. Of four female violinists studied, two were sexual perverts and one was a homosexual. The scientific literature dealing with this subject was reviewed. Thirty-three references, including 4 Hungarian, 11 German, and 18 Western.

1/1

RUMANIA / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses. Hepatitis
Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 90624

Authors : ~~Hermann, J.~~; Hirsh, Alice; Vegh, A.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Role of External Factors in the Evolution of Epidemic
Hepatitis.

Orig Pub : Rev. med. (RPR), 1956, 2, No. 4, 19-28.

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

Country : ~~Rumania~~
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Internal Secretion

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8267

Author : Hermann J., Varady K., Cernea N.

Institut. : --

Title : Arterial Hypertension in Hyperthyroidism.

Orig Pub. : Rev. med. (RPR), 1957, 3, No. 5, 9--16

Abstract : The increased arterial pressure in a significant
number of patients with thyrotoxicosis does not result
from an increase in the minute volume of the heart, but
is associated with a disturbance in the nervous centers
regulating arterial pressure. The hyperfunction of the
thyroid gland in this group of patients also has a
central origin.--A.V.Ch.

Card: 1/1

VECSEI (Weisz), Pal, dr.; HORVATH, Mihaly, dr.; HERMANN, Janos, dr.

Determination of blood pressure by means of registration of the flow with the oximeter. Orv. hetil. 102 no.12:544-545 19 Mr '61.

1. Orszagos Reuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Kutato Laboratoriuma es a Balatonfuredi Allami Korhaz.

(BLOOD PRESSURE) (OXIMETRY)

Summary

Horvath, Mihaly; Hermann, Janos; HORVATH, Mihaly (Mrs); State Hospital of Balatonfured (Balatonfuredi Allami Korhar)

"Experiences with Oxymetric Minute Volume Determination and Residual Air Measurement."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 645-650.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] On cardiac patients comparative minute volume determinations were carried out with Evans blue: 1/ based on the Stewart-Hamilton principle, 2/ according to Vierordt's formula (supplemented with an evaluation according to the Starr formula). The errors which arise from a dye dilution method (without the use of a flow-through cuvette) were analyzed. The conditions which enable one to make a determination for orientation purposes according to Vierordt's formula were also evaluated. The oxymetric determination of residual air according to Matthes is a suitable method for routine clinical determination if the required experimental conditions are strictly followed.

[1 Soviet-bloc, - Western references]

1/1

HERMANN, L.
ca

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Finishes, and more particularly cellulose finishes, resistant to washing. László Hermann, László Honig, and György Sándor. *Magyar Kém. Lapja* 1, 63-6(1946); *Chimie & Industrie* 58, 175(1947). The following types of finishes are used for the purpose: artificial resins (acrylic, polyvinyl, melamine, amlioplast, etc.), and cellulose ("Kuxam" cellulose, viscose, etc., NaOH-sol. cellulose derivs. such as methyl- and glycol-cellulose)
A. Papineau-Couture

ASAP, S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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HERMANN, L.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>2a</p> <p>Improvement of textile materials. 1. Aszlo Hermann and Gyorgy Sandor (to Textilabor Kft.). Hung 138,263, Feb. 3, 1948. Textile materials are acid. or covered by alk. solns. of cellulose deriva. The cellulose deriva. are then pptd. (1) by salts of bases weaker than the alkali applied at the dissolving of cellulose, such as NH_4 salts, or (2) by CO_2 or by gases contg. CO_2, or simultaneously by both methods (1) and (2). The process gave better results than does treatment with strong acids, and is suitable for materials that have previously been treated with artificial resins or Al soaps. 1. Finally</p>		25	
<p>ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

HERMANN, L.

"Experiences in connection with the technological plan in the Seloianis Factory.
p. 6. (TOBSTERALES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

HERMANN, I.

"The Drafting of the Huzsinterv (Plan of Technical and Organizational Measures)
in the Telecommunication Industry" p. 117 (Magyar Híradastechnika, Vol. 4,
No. 9/10, Sept./Oct., 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of ^{East European} ~~European~~ Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, ¹⁹⁵⁴ ~~March~~ March ~~1954~~, Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HERMAN, M; BULCEK, Z; ZYKA, J

1. Central Geological Institute (Geologisches Zentralinstitut) (for Herman ?); 2. Institute for Analytical Chemistry, Karlova University (Institut für analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität), Prague (for ?)
Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 5, May 1966, pp 2005-2013

"Oxidimetric determination and identification of cobalt and manganese, using titration of a ferriocyanide solution in a medium of certain aminoalcohols."

FOLDI, Mihaly, dr.; STARK, Ervin, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; MIHALY, Katalin, dr.;
HERMANN, Robert, dr.; REFI, Zoltan, dr.

Spontaneous excretion of benzoic acid in renal patients. *Magy.*
belorv.arch. 12 no.6:164-168 D '59.

1. A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato
Intezete es a Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikaja
(igazgato: Dr. Ruzsnyak Istvan egyetemi tanar) kozlomenye.
(KIDNEY DISEASES urine)
(BENZOATES urine)

SOLTI, Ferenc; SIMONYI, Gusztav; REV, Judit; HERMANN, Robert; PETER, Agnes;
ISKUN, Miklos

Studies on cerebral venous pressure in human subjects. (Relationship between brain-venous pressure, systemic venous pressure and venous and cerebrospinal pressure). Ideg.szemle 12 no.12: 362-367 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika-jának
(Igazgató: Dr. Ruzsnyak István egyetemi tanár) és Idegkörtani
Klinika-jának (Igazgató dr. Horányi Béla egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(BRAIN blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; ISKUM, M.; Technikai munkatars: Takacs, F.

ECG and blood circulation changes and mechanisms of their origin
after sodium increase in the blood serum. Kiserletes Orvostud. 12
no. 2: 165-174 Ap '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika.
(SODIUM blood)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; PAPP, M.; REV, J.

The role of the central nervous system in the electrocardiographic and circulatory changes caused by nicotine. Acta med. hung. 16 no.1:99-110 '60.

1. 1 st Department of Medicine, University Medical School,
Budapest (Director L. prof. I. Rusznyak)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)
(NICOTINE pharmacol)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; HERMANN, R.; ISKUM, M. mid der technischen Assistenz
von F. Takacs.

Changes in the ECG and blood circulation after the increase of
sodium in the blood serum and mechanisms of their appearance.
Acta physiol. hung. 17 no.3:321-334 '60.

1. Medizinische Universitätsklinik, Budapest.

(SODIUM blood)

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, Ferenc; SIMONYI, Gusztav; REV, Judit; ISKUM, Miklos; HERMANN,
Robert; ACS, Gyorgy

Effect of sodium nitrate on the venous pressure of the brain.
(Studies on venous pressure changes after the administration of
sodium nitrate by means of the simultaneous examination of the
cubital and external jugular veins). Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.5:
485-490 0 '60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és
Idegkörtani klinika.

(BRAIN blood supply)

(NITRATES pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Study on electrocardiographic and circulatory changes in modified pressure in the lesser circulation in dogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:293-305 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika.

(BLOOD PRESSURE physiol)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SOLTI, Ferenc; PETER, Agnes; OLAH, Imre; SIMONYI, Gusztav; ISKUM, Miklos;
REV, Judit; HERMANN, Robert

Effect of sodium nitrate on the cerebral circulation, central
retinal arterial pressure and cerebrospinal fluid pressure.
Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:305-310 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és Neuro-
logiai klinikája.

(NITRATES pharmacol) (BRAIN blood supply)
(RETINA blood supply) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID pharmacol)

SZABO, Gy.; SOLTI, F.; REV, J.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Effect of lowered effective volume of circulating blood on the minute volume in normal subjects and in patients with cardiac decompensation. Magyar belorv. arch. 14 no.2:61-64 My '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Belklinika-jának közleménye (Igazgató: dr. Ruzsnyak István egy. tanár)

(BLOOD VOLUME) (HEART FAILURE CONGESTIVE)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.; PREISICH, P.

Studies of the cerebral circulation and cerebral metabolic changes in man: The method of investigation. Acta med. hung. 17 no.2:117-125 '61.

1. 1st Department of Medicine (director: professor I. Ruszayak) and
Department of Neurology (director: professor B. Horanyi), University
Medical School, Budapest.
(BRAIN blood supply) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS physiol.)

SOLTI, F.; MAGYAR, Zs.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

ECG and blood circulation changes in modified tonus of walls of the small intestine and gallbladder. Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 20 no.4:393-403 '61.

1. I ~~mediz~~inische klinik der medisinischen universitat, Budapest.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (BLOOD CIRCULATION physiol)
(INTESTINE SMALL physiol) (GALLBLADDER physiol)

FOLDES, Janos, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; HERMANN, Robert, dr.

Cases of hyperthyroidism with an increase of serum thyrotropic hormone.
Orv. hetil. 102 no.16:731-733 16 Ap '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I sz. Belklinika.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM blood) (THYROTROPIN blood)

SOLT1, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HELLMANN, R.

Role of the central nervous system in the appearance of ECG and circulatory changes caused by hypopotassemia. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.1:91-99 Mr '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika.
(POTASSIUM defic) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; MAGYAR, Zs.; MARTON, L.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

Studies on ~~the~~ and circulatory changes following modification of the tonus of the small intestine or the gallbladder in dogs in experimental conditions. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:121-131 Ap '62.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol)
(INTESTINE SMALL physiol) (GALLBLADDER physiol)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAN, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HELMANN, R.; REFI, Z.

Effect of nicotine on cerebral blood circulation and venous pressure.
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.3:269-272 Je '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikája és
Idegklinikája.

(BRAIN blood supply) (NICOTINE pharmacol)

SOLTI, F.; SIMONYI, G.; REV, J.; ISKUN, M.; HEIMANN, R.; ACS, Gy.

On the effect of sodium nitrite on cerebral venous pressure. Acta med. Hung. 18 no.2:167-174 '62.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) und
Neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der
Medizinischen Universität Budapest.

(NITRITES pharmacology)	(BRAIN blood supply)
(BLOOD PRESSURE pharmacology)	(JUGULAR VEIN physiology)

SOLTI, F.; SIMONYI, G.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, Agnes; REFI, Z.; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of stellate block on arterial and venous brain circulation.
Acta med. Hung. 18 no.3:287-292 '62.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. I. Rasznyak) und
Neurologische Klinik (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Horanyi) der Medizinischen
Universitat Budapest.

(AUTONOMIC NERVE BLOCK) (BRAIN) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIES)

SOLTI, F.; MARTON, I.; ISKUM, M.; HERMANN, R.

The role of the central nervous system in the development of hypokalemic ECG- and circulatory changes. Acta physiol. akad. sci. hung. 21 no.1:93-101 '62.

1. I Medizinische Klinik der Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM physiology)
(POTASSIUM blood) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION)

SOLTI, F.; PETER, A.; OLAH, I.; ISKUM, M.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.;
REFI, Z.

The acute effect of nicotine on cerebral blood flow and
cerebral venous pressure. Cor vasa 5 no.3:197-202 '63.

1. First Medical Clinic and Neurological Clinic of the Uni-
versity Medical School, Budapest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION) (RETINAL VESSELS)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY)
(NICOTINE)

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., PETER, A., REV, J., HERMANN, R., FOLDEST, K.:
Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic and Nerve-Pathologi-
cal Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika és Ideg-
körtani Klinika).

"Investigations on the Effect of Devincan on the Cerebral Circulation,
Venous Pressure in the Brain and Oxygen Consumption of the Brain in
Humans."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol IV, No 3, June 1963, pp 284-286.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of Devincan on the
circulation and oxygen consumption of the brain has been studied on 11
(mostly hypertensive) patients. After administration of Devincan, in
addition to a moderate lowering of the blood pressure, the blood flow
in the brain increased somewhat and the resistance of the brain vessels
decreased. The venous pressure change was not uniform, but decreased
slightly in the majority of the cases studied. Oxygen consumption of
the brain was virtually unchanged. As a result of the study, the authors
advocate an attempt for the therapeutic use of Devincan in cases of
hypertension complicated by cerebral circulation disturbances. 2 Hungar-
ian, 3 Western references.

1/2

10

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., MARK, Gy., HERMANN, R., Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Belklinika).

"Experimental Investigations on the Effect of Hypoxia on the Coronary Circulation in Dogs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol IV, No 3, June 1963, pp 295-299.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The mechanism of the changes occurring in the coronary circulation due to hypoxia has been studied by means of an isolated cerebral and isolated trunk hypoxia in crossed circulation experiments on dogs. Isolated trunk hypoxia results in a definite increase of the coronary circulation and decrease of the resistance of the coronary vessels. During isolated cerebral hypoxia, a reflex coronary spasm is observed which is followed -after the hypoxia- by a reflex coronary dilation of central origin. * Western, * Hungarian references.

SOLTI, F.; MARON, I.; REV, Judith; HERMANN, R.

On the effect of strophanthin on kidney function. Acta med. acad.
sci. hung. 19 no.1:31-41 '63.

1. I. Medizinische Klinik (Director: Prof. Dr. I. Rusznyak) der
Medizinischen Universität, Budapest.
(STROPHANTHIN) (KIDNEY FUNCTION TESTS) (HEART DISEASES)
(PEPTIC ULCER) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., ISKUM, M., MARK, G., and HERMANN, R., of the First Department of Medicine of the Medical University, Budapest [Original version not given].

"The Effect of Hypoxia on Coronary Blood Flow"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Supplement to Vol 22, 1963; p 10.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: In dogs with crossed circulation and isolated perfusion of the head, the effect on coronary circulation of isolated cerebral and isolated trunk hypoxia has been studied. In response to isolated cerebral hypoxia, coronary flow decreased and coronary resistance significantly increased. After the relief of hypoxia coronary dilatation with a significant diminution of coronary resistance occurred. Under isolated trunk hypoxia coronary flow was considerably increased and coronary resistance decreased. Cardiac output increased slightly in isolated cerebral hypoxia, and significantly in isolated trunk hypoxia. Blood pressure increased significantly in both cases.

1/1

HERMANN, R.

HUNGARY

SOLTI, F., PAPP, M., ISKUN, M., MARTON, I., and HERMANN, R., of the First Department for Medicine at the Medical University (Orvostudományi Egyet, Izs. Belklinika) in Budapest.

"Changes in the Electrocardiogram and Circulation of Dogs Due to Changes in the Tone of the Renal Pelvis and Bladder"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 1, 1963, pp. 1-7.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] A rapid change in the tone of the renal pelvis or the urinary bladder of dogs has been found to elicit, via reflex pathways, hypertension, increased pressure in the lesser circulation, a diminution in coronary flow, and an augmentation of venous tone. The electrocardiogram indicated disturbed repolarisation and in some instances arrhythmia. Cardiac output and venous pressure showed no change. Tests with the administration of Dibenzamine and denervation have pointed to the sympathetic nervous system as the principal factor in these changes. Ten references, including 3 Russian and 7 Western.

1/1

HERMANN, R.

HUNGARY

SOLTI, Ferenc, ISKUN, Miklos, MARK, Gyorgy, HERMANN, Robert; First Department of Medicine, Medical University, Budapest (Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinika, Budapest).

"The Effect of Hypoxia on the Coronary Circulation of the Dog."

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XXIII, No 3, 1963, pages 269-274.

Abstract: [English article; Authors' English summary] The mechanism of changes in the coronary circulation was studied by means of producing hypoxia in the isolated head (brain) and in the isolated trunk of dogs with crossed circulation. Hypoxia in the isolated trunk induced an increase in coronary flow and a decrease in the coronary resistance. The coronary vessels responded with reflexory constriction to hypoxia of the isolated head and subsequently showed dilatation of central origin. 4 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

1/1

SOLTI,F.; ISKUM,M.; KRASZNAI,I.; MARK, Gy.; REV,J.; FOLDESSY,K.;HERMANN,R.

Effect of chlorpromazine on peripheral circulation and on the
oxygen consumption of the extremities muscles. Cor. vasa 6
no.2:130-137 '64

1. First Department of Medicine, University of Budapest, Hungary.

SOLTI, F.; ISKUM, M.; PETER, A.; REV, J.; HERMANN, R.; FOLDESSY, K.

Effect of devincan on cerebral circulation, cerebral venous pressure and cerebral oxygen consumption in man. Cor.vasa 6 no.2:138-141 '64.

1. First Department of Medicine and Department of Neuropathology, Medical University, Budapest, Hungary.

SOLTI, Ferenc, dr.; ISKUM, Miklos, dr.; KRASZNAI, Istvan, dr.; ~~MAST~~,
Gyorgy, dr.; REV, Judit, dr.; FOLDESY, Klara, dr.; ~~HERMANN~~,
Robert, dr.

Effect of chlorpromazine (Hibernal) on the circulation and
on the oxygen consumption by muscles of extremities. Orv.
hetil. 105 no.8:344-346 23 F'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belklinika.

I. 15477-66

ACC NR: AT6007436

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0043/0044

AUTHOR: Solti, F.; Iskum, M.; Krasznai, I.; Hermann, R.; Nagy, Julia; Ruzsa, P. 23

ORG: I. Department of Medicine, Medical University of Budapest, Budapest
(Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Belgyógyászati Tanszék) BH

TITLE: Effect of an acute increase in cardiac output on cerebral and peripheral blood flow /This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 43-44

TOPIC TAGS: dog, cardiovascular system, cerebrum, radioisotope

ABSTRACT:

In response to an acute increase in cardiac output (induced by a rapid infusion of a physiological NaCl solution, 10 ml/kg) in the dog, the blood flow in the internal carotid and the vertebral artery increased moderately while that in the femoral artery increased greatly, as determined with a floating rotameter. According to results of clinical experiments, the acute increase in cardiac output on

Card 1/2

I 15477-66

ACC NR: AT6007436

the infusion of 5 ml/kg saline significantly increased the cerebral and peripheral blood flow. The oxygen and glucose uptake by tissues of the brain and extremities increased, cerebral vascular resistance decreased slightly, vascular resistance in the extremities diminished markedly. The cerebral fraction of cardiac output decreased slightly while the peripheral fraction increased. The venous isotope dilution method was used for the latter determinations. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

LB

Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND CROSSL																										100 AND 4TH CROSSL																									
PROCESS AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																			
HERMANN, V.																																																			
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<p>Effect of electric current on the potassium content of peripheral nerves. Gyula Mátér and Vilmos Hermann. <i>Magyar Biol. Kiselet Intézet Munkái</i> 6, 233-44(1963).-- The K of the nerve migrates to the negative pole under the influence of elec. current. Because of this, the irritability near the positive pole decreases by 20-30%. The exper. were made on the inchindici of frogs with c.m.f. of 16 v. and electrode 20 mm. long. The ratio Ca/K probably changes within seconds. In dead nerves there was little or no migration of K. S. S. de Pindly</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

CA
HERMANN, V.

Effect of the electric current on the potassium content of peripheral nerves. Gyula Méhes and Vilma Hermann. *Magyar Biol. Kutatás* 1955-56 (1955-56). After passage of a current of from 0.08 to 0.12 ma. for 2 min. through the living sciatic nerve of the frog, there was approx. a 45% greater concn. of K in the vicinity of the cathode than in that of the anode. Two min. after interruption of the current, the difference was only 3%. Dead nerves showed an increase of only 8% at the cathode. Nerves narcotized with H_2O showed a similar low migration but, after recovery from the narcosis, behaved as did normal nerves. S. S. de Finály

AS 5 SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

		HERMANN, V.		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES - INITS		
CA						11A
The fixation of adenosine triphosphate by metal myosinates. V. Sz. Hermann (Univ. Budapest, Hungary). <i>Hung. Akad. Physiol.</i> 17: 21-7 (1940). -Adenosine triphosphate is bound very strongly by fresh myosin. The adsorption of adenosine triphosphate decreases during storage of myosin and depends on the K-ion concn. of the medium. At low adenosine triphosphate concns., Ca and Mg cannot induce adsorption, but greatly activate myosin towards the action of K ⁺ . No adsorption could be observed under the exptl. conditions if K was absent. Istvan Fényő						
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION						
SUBJECT INDEX						
AUTHOR INDEX						
TITLES INDEX						
SYNOPSIS INDEX						
ABSTRACTS INDEX						
REFERENCES INDEX						
CROSS REFERENCES						
DESCRIPTORS						
CLASSIFICATION						
NOTES						
REMARKS						
DATE RECEIVED						
FILED						
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE						

P. A. HERMANN, V.

11A

Myosin as adenylic acid deaminase. György Ács and Vilma Ács-Hermann (Biochem. Inst., Budapest). *Afor. Zolt. Orvostud.* 1, 150 (1959). Cryst. myosin showed a very weak deaminating effect on adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and adenosine diphosphate (ADP). Much stronger activity of myosin was observed on β -adenylic acid (AA); the optimum of deaminase activity occurred at pH 6.1. Coucd. myosin soln. (10-20 mg. myosin in 1.0 ml. 0.5 M KCl) at pH 7.2 did not lose its activity when stored at 0° for several days. When the myosin concn. was only 40 % it was inactivated in several hrs.; the degree of inactivation was about 50% when stored for 6 hrs. at 0° at pH 6.1. Full inactivation occurred when stored at room temp. under identical conditions. Ca or Mg aided deamination; the max. effect was observed with 0.001 M Ca or Mg. No effects were observed with Zn, Co, or Mn in a similar concn. The activity of myosin prepd. from striated rabbit muscle at pH 6.1 was $Q_{10} = 4-6/100$, of synthetic actomyosin 3000, and of myosin B 2000. No AA-deaminating effect was observed in myosin prepd. from heart muscle of rabbit and cattle, or in suspensions of crab muscle. The suspensions of striated muscle of pigeon or fish showed AA-deaminating effects. Deaminase could not be isolated from myosin by the usual protein isolation methods. When myosin was dissolved in 0.5 M KCl and pptd. with acetate buffer (pH 5.3) and acid. with Na_2SO_4 , an enzyme 2-3 times more active than the original myosin was obtained in 10-20% yield. The expts. show that AA-deaminase is linked to the myosin fraction in the same way as adenosinetriphosphatase is linked, but that the same myosin groups do not regulate the activity of these 2 enzymes. István Fényi

HERMANN, V.
CA

11A

Adenylic acid deaminase. V. Sz. Hermann and G. Josepovits (Inst. Biochem., Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 2, 64-72 (1949) (in German).—Deaminase prepd. according to Schmidt (C.A. 23, 873) definitely contains myosin. The protein of deaminating effect pptd. from Schmidt deaminase prepn. appears to be a myosin soln. which does not dephosphorylate adenosine triphosphate (ATP) but can play an active role as adenylic acid deaminase. This is proved by investigating the soly., adenosinetriphosphatase effect, and alterations in viscosity when treated with actin and ATP. The myosin prepd. according to Bailey (C.A. 36, 6178) contains actin and proved to be less active than cryst. myosin. When the Kakkar and Shafran method (C.A. 41, 3182c) was used, no such deaminase could be prepd. from cryst. myosin showing activity greater than that of myosin itself. This is explained by the existing differences between the soly. of actin-free myosin and of actomyosin. Cryst. myosin prepd. according to Szent-Gyorgy (C.A. 41, 1302c) from rabbit muscle proved to be an adenylic acid deaminase of high activity. Under given conditions 1 γ of such myosin could split 1.0-1.5 γ adenylic acid in 1 min. István Finály

CA

HERMANN,

118

The role of myosin in the enzymic decomposition of adenosine triphosphate. V. Sz. Hermann and G. Jozsefvits (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Acta Physiol.* 2, 73-83 (1949)(in German).—Various expts. were conducted with actin-free myosin prepd. from rabbit muscles in 5 ml. 0.1 M KCl adjusted to pH 7.4 by veronal-acetate buffer and incubated at 38°. As a simultaneous effect of myosin and muscle ext., a dephosphorylation and deamination of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) was observed, and inosinic acid was obtained. The mechanism of this reaction is explained as follows. Myokinase present in muscle ext. converts adenosine diphosphate (ADP) to ATP and adenosine phosphate (AP). Myosin dephosphorylates ATP and deaminates AP. The splitting of ADP is not performed by a special adenosine diphosphatase or ADP-deaminase, but by adenosine triphosphatase and adenylic acid deaminase after the dissimilation of ADP. When the substratum consists of ATP instead of ADP, then a similar course follows. First myosin converts ATP to ADP. However, as soon as a portion of ATP is dephosphorylated, myokinase dissimilates the ADP formed, and this process is repeated until ATP is completely converted to inosinic acid. In reaction mixts. contg. both ATP and ADP both phenomena occur together. 10 references.

István Fényi

HERMANN, V.

CA

113

Myosin as adenylic acid deaminase. V. Sz. Hermann and G. Josephovits (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Nature* 164, 815-6 (1949); cf. C.I. 42, 8817g. Actin-free crystalline myosin (I) deaminates adenylic acid with a $Q_N = 1400$ (2800) at the pH optimum 5.9-6.1. The deaminase (II) activity is not separable from I by repeated reprecipitation. Schmidt II, prepd. according to Lohmann and Schuster (C.I. 26, 6741), appears to owe its activity to I, since I is shown to be its chief protein component on the basis of salt fractionation and soly. tests, adenosinetriphosphatase and adenosinediphosphatase activity, and actomyosin formation on adln. of actin. Kakkar's II (C.I. 41, 3152b), with a $Q_N = 1400$, is similarly believed to owe its activity to I. Erkh Hoffmann

HEIMANN, V. S z. 1951

(Biochemical Inst. U. of Budapest)

"New Data on the Enzymatic Degradation of ATP."

Acta Physiol. (Budapest), 1951, 2/1 suppl. (5)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

HUNG

Localization and properties of adenosinetriphosphatase (ATP)-dephosphorylating enzyme of the brain. (Hungary). V. Sz. Hermann, and J. Zombori (Med. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Physiol. Sci. Hung.* 5, 353-67 (1954) (in German). The ATP-dephosphorylating activity of the gray matter of the brain is mostly associated with the mitochondrial fraction. The mitochondria hydrolyze the two labile phosphates of ATP to orthophosphate. This hydrolysis is catalyzed by adenosinetriphosphatase (I) and ATP-phosphomutase (II). II was separated from I by washing the mitochondria with distilled water at pH 7.2. Optimal activity of the mitochondrial I occurred between pH 8 and 9. Ca or Mg produced either activation or inhibition depending upon pH. S. E. B. 1

ERDELYI, G.; FISCHER, A.; HERMANN, Vilma Sz.; TAKACSY-NAGY, L.; VARGA, I.

Experimental studies on the pathogenesis of shock kidney. I.
Tubular changes by the injection of foreign proteins. Acta
med.hung. 14 no.3:247-261 '59.

1. III. Medizinische Klinik und Biochemisches Institut der
Universitat, Budapest.

(KIDNEY DISEASES exper.)

(ALLERGY exper.)

ERDELYI, G.; FISCHER, A.; SZ.HERMANN, V.; TAKACSI-MAGY, L.; VARGA, I.

Experimental data on the pathogenesis of shock kidneys. I. Renal changes after the administration of heterogenous proteins. Magyar orvostudományi arch. 13 no. 5: 147-154 0 '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató: dr. Gomori Pál egyetemi tanár) és Biochemiai Intézetének (igazgató: dr. Sz. Hermann V. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(ALLERGY exper)
(KIDNEYS pathol)

VETISKA, Ales; HERMANN, Vladimir

Problems of the movement of molding mixtures in high pressure
molding. Slevarenstvi 12 no.11:431-435 N '64.

KRUTSAY, Miklos, dr., 1911-1964, Budapest, dr.

Carcinoid syndrome verified by autopsy. Orv. hetil. 105
no.31:1473-1474 2 Ag '64.

1. Keszthelyi Városi Kórház, Kórháztani Osztály (feorvoss
Krutsay Miklos dr.).

HERMANN-OTAVSKY, K.

"Low Reflectance Coatings and Their Importance for the Technique of Astronomical Observations."
p. 39, Praha, Vol. 35, no. 2, Feb. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

HERMANN-OTAVSKY, K.

"Photography with Binoculars." p. 54, Praha, Vol. 35, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

RERABKOVA, E.; HERMANOVA, E.; PESKOVA, D.

Cytostatic effect of certain aminopterin analogues in cultures of
proliferating and normal cells. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 7 no.1 suppl:
133-137 '60.

(AMINOPTERIN pharmacol)
(TISSUE CULTURE)

HERMANOVÁ, K.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.18 Vol.1/8 Cardiovascular Aug 57

2314. HERMANOVÁ K., HERMAN B. and TESÁREK B. 1. Int. Klin. PU, Olomouc. Vliv dietní léčby v Dolní Lipová na arteriální hypertensi *The influence of dietary therapy in Dolní Lipová on arterial hypertension* Cas. Lék. ces. 1956, 95/33-34 (908—912) Graphs 3 Tables 2

The spa regimen in Dolní Lipová with strict salt-free diet leads to a greater and more lasting decline in blood pressure than can be achieved by rest treatment in hospital with normal salt-free diet. It brings about considerable improvement or even complete disappearance of subjective symptoms for a very long period. Strict salt-free diet with caloric restrictions should be reserved only for hypertension with obesity, in patients of normal weight the same results can be achieved by strict salt-free diet with normal caloric values. (VI, 18)

HERRMANOVA, K.

HERRMANOVA, K.; HUB, M.; PRAVDOVA, M.

Cushing syndrome with narcolepsy & fatal hemorrhage from peptic ulcer.
Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.39:1234-1236 27 Sept 57.

1. Katedra interni prepedautiky VIA J. Ev. P., pebocka Pardubice,
prednosta dr. Herrman. Pathologickeanatomicka oddeleni KUNZ Pardubice,
prednosta Mil. Hub.

(CUSHING SYNDROME, compl.

narcolepsy with fatal hemorrh. from peptic ulcer (Cs))

(SLEEP DISORDERS,

narcolepsy with Cushing synd. & fatal hemorrh. from
peptic ulcer (Cs))

(PEPTIC ULCER, Hemorrh.

fatal with Cushing synd. & narcolepsy (Cs))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1961. EFFECT OF A SINGLE LARGE DOSE OF AMINOPTERIN ON THE NORMAL BONE MARROW - Die Wirkung einer einzelnen grossen Aminopterin-dosis auf das normale Knochenmark - Hermannová K. and Herrmann B. Prop. Inst. VLA Hradec Králové (Königgrätz), Pardubice - Z.GES. INN. MED. 1958, 13/3 (112-114) Illus. 4

An otherwise healthy woman aged 41 yr. took 49.5 mg. of aminopterin with suicidal intent. Exanthem, mucosal ulcerations and gastrointestinal bleeding appeared 2 days later. The temperature was 37.4° C. Megaloblasts, metamyelocytes and large staff cells were found in the sternal punctate, without any other haematological changes. Further exanthematous changes were seen after treatment with ascorbic acid, vit. B₁₂, ACTH and saline infusions had been instituted, but after a week no megaloblasts were found in the sternal punctate. Vomiting and diarrhoea, which started almost immediately after ingestion of the drug, cleared up in a week and the patient was discharged home after 2 weeks. Three weeks later she had lost practically all her hair and complained of continuous headache. Amenorrhoea lasted 10 weeks. At 12 weeks after the poisoning all signs and symptoms had cleared up. It is postulated that even a large dose of aminopterin does not inhibit haematopoiesis if the organism is saturated with folic acid. The changes observed in the weeks subsequent to poisoning with this antagonist are ascribed to a deficiency of folic acid.

Link - Bratislava

HERMANNOVA, K

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Chemotherapeutic Preparations. Antituberculous Agents.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 9301

Author : Herrmannova, K.

Inst :

Title : Severe Hemorrhagic Complications during Treatment with Isoniazid

Orig Pub : Rozhl. tuberk. a nemocch plicnich, 1958, 18, No 5, 342-346

Abstract : Two cases of severe hemorrhagic diatheses which occurred during treatment with isoniazid are described. One female patient died as a result of massive hemorrhage beneath the skin and mucosa of the digestive apparatus. In the second patient purpura was observed, accompanied by swelling of the joints, and profuse hemorrhage from the nose and sexual organs: hematuria and oliguria. During the period of markedly expressed manifestations of

Card 1/2

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Chemotherapeutic
Preparations. Antituberculous Agents.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 9301

hemorrhagic diathesis, attacks of supraventricular
paroxysmal tachycardia occurred. -- From the author's
summary

Card 2/2

HERMAN, B.; HERMANOVA, K.; VYKYDAL, A.

Infectious inflammation of the liver and diabetes. Vnitřní lek.
11 no.3:237-244 Mr '65

1. Infekční oddělení Obvodního ústavu národního zdraví, Pardubice
(prednosta; MUDr. A. Vykydal) a vnitřní oddělení Obvodního ústavu
národního zdraví, Pardubice (prednosta: MUDr. B. Herman).

~~CZECHOSLOVAKIA~~

HERMAN, B.; HERMANOVA, K.; Internal Department Okresni Institute of National Health (Interni Oddeleni OUNZ), Pardubice, Head (Primar) Dr B. HERMAN.

"Differentiated Care for Patients in Internal Medicine."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 105, No 26, 24 June 66, pp 706 - 707

Abstract: The concentration of critically ill patients in special rooms is discussed. It is suggested that a room with 5 to 10 cubicles be placed under the constant care of one doctor and 10 nurses; special equipment required in the care of critically sick patients is described, and this should be constantly available. The patients feel reassured by the constant presence of the medical personnel, and no adverse reactions, due to patients worry over their condition, were observed. No references.

1/1

- 23 -

HERMANOVSKY, Vojtech

Microscopic examination of the hard soldered ceramics-metal joints.
Silikaty 7 no.1:19-28 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav elektrotechnicke keramiky, Hradec Kralove.

HERMANOWICZ, A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000618010017-7"

A new system of settlement of a accounts between the investor and the contrator
p. 26
(Budownictwo Wiejskie, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1956, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (LEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

[illegible]

For wider use of prefabrication in rural building, V. B.
(S. LUTICHEN, KENSKIE. Vol. 8, no. 4, Apr. 1984, Warszawa, Poland)

50: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEEL) 10, Vol. 1, no. 10, Dec. 1997.
Encl.

HERMANOWICZ, E.

"New Polish achievements in the field of cooling and lubricating fluids,"
Mechanik, Warszawa, Vol 27, No 1, Jan. 1954, p. 24.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

COUNTRY : Poland H-4
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 18256
 AUTHOR : Hermanowicz, E. and Zawadzki, J.
 INST. : Polish Institute for Mechanics
 TITLE : The Protection of Steel and Zinc-Aluminum Alloys from Underground Corrosion by Painting
 ORIG. PUB. : Prace Inst Mech, 7, No 29, 44-60 (1959)
 ABSTRACT : Tests have been made on the protective properties under conditions of underground corrosion of coatings of different types of paint (P) on phosphated steel, zinc-plated steel (galvanized or metallized), and on Zn-Al alloys; the results indicate the superiority of synthetic resin based paints over oil-based paints. The following enamels were found to be most effective: Z-S-101-a epoxy enamel (over-dried), 2062 F gray enamel, and chlorinated rubber-based enamel. The prepara-

CARD: 1/2 211

CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 18256
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : tion of the metal surface prior to the application of the P has a marked effect on the corrosion protective properties of the P. Best results are obtained from the application of layer of galvanic Zn followed by passivation or phosphating. For best results in the corrosion protection of Zn-Al alloys, a preliminary pickling is recommended followed by the application of one coat of Z-S-101-A or 2062 F gray enamel. Acid peat soils have the most aggressive effect on P coatings.
 V. Kashcheyev

CARD: 2/2

OKON, K.; HERMANOWICZ, F.

Picryl xantogenate and rhodanate. Bul chim PAN 8 no.2:37-39 '60.
(EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Military Technical College, Warsaw. Presented by T. Urbanski.

(Picryl group) (Xanthanes) (Thiocyanates)

OKON, Kazimierz; HERMANOWICZ, Franciszek

On the reaction of picrylpyridinium chloride with sulfites in aqueous solutions. Roczniki chemii 34 no.5:1275-1278 '60.

(KRAI 10:9)

1. Military Technical College, Warszawa.

(Picrylpyridinium chloride)	(Sulfites)
(Water)	(Solutions)

OKON, Kazimierz; HERMANOWICZ, Franciszek

Picryl xanthate and rhodanate. Roczniki chemii 35 no.5:1237-1242 '61.

1. Military Technical College, Warsaw.

HERMANOWICZ, H.

HERMANOWICZ, H. Kramnica and Oblazowa or Czerwone Skalki. p. 12, No. 9, August
1956. Poland, Warszawa
Turysta

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4—April 1957

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HERMANOWICZ, H. A morning in Kazimierz. p. 12.

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Geography & Geology

Krakow w nocy. Opracowanie literackie Tadeusza Silwiaka. Krakow,
Wydawn. Artystyczno-Graficzne, 1956. (Krakow by night)
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HERMANOWICZ, L.

Mechanical plastering in Warsaw. p. 242.

PRZEGLAD BUDOWLANY

Warszawa

Vol. 27, no. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956

<div style="float: left; width: 30%;"> HERMANOWICZ, W. BC </div> <div style="float: right; width: 70%; text-align: right;"> PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX d-1 </div> <div style="clear: both;"></div>	
<p>Spring biological electrode. W. HERMANOWICZ, Chem. 200, 25, 250-257. A 11-12-50 This spring 0.03 a.c. of solution is described the potential biological element after 5 min. in buffer, and after 25-30 min. in unbuffered solutions. The electrode is suitable for pH measurements of biological fluids containing CO_2. R. T.</p>	
ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
33000 STEEL	33000 WIP ONLY
33000 0.1	33000 0.1

HERMANOWICZ, W.

CA

Allantoinic acid. Formation of allantoinic acid from allantoin. Witold Hermanowicz. *Research Chem.* 22, 159-80 (1948). The rate constants at 37 and 25 °C (pH given in parentheses) for the hydrolysis of allantoin (I) to allantoinic acid (II) were found to be: 0.00149, 0.0180 (4.0), 0.00030, 0.0033 (4.2), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.3), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.4), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.5), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.6), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.7), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.8), 0.00030, 0.0014 (4.9), 0.00030, 0.0014 (5.0). The $\log k$ vs. pH plot (the last 2 decs. at 25 °C) shows a linear relationship and the reaction was of the 1st order. On the basis of these results an improved method of prepn. of II was developed. 1.110 g (1) and 20 cc. 30% KOH are kept at 20 hrs. at 25 °C, diluted with 2 vols. H₂O, and 2.3 g. V (4.8), added (at 0 °C) to pH 2.0-2.8, forming a ppt. of II which on filtration, washing with H₂O, and drying, gives 20% yield. The Na salt of II is less soluble than that of the free acid; crude II is neutralized with NaOH, the excess alkali neutralized with AcOH, and the soln. filtered and dried with 8-10 vols. 90% EtOH; on standing large crystals of the Na salt of II are obtained (drying in vacuo prevents decomposition to ORCO₂H).

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Allantoin acid. II. Dissociation constants of allantoin acid within the range of temperatures 0-25°. Witold Hermanowicz (Polysach. Inst., Lodz, Poland). *Russkii Khim. Zh.* 28, 280-282 (1940) (English summary); cf. C.A. 44, 1412h. — The log of the reciprocal of the dissociation const., $pK_a = \log (1/K_a)$ within the range of temp. 0-25°, was found by measuring the e.m.f. E of the following cells: Pt, H₂|Na allantoate + HCl|AgCl|Ag. This cell has no diffusion potential. pK_a was found by graphic interpolation. The value of pK_a at 25° was also obtained by means of the following cell which has a diffusion potential: Pt, H₂|Na allantoate + HCl|calomel electrode. 25 references.

Edward A. Achermann

1957

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Determination of products of chlorine hydrolysis in aqueous solutions. W. Hermanowicz and W. Dozanska. *Gas., Woda i Tech. Sanit.* 23, 280-5 (1949).—A method is described for the detn. of Cl_2 , ClO^- , and Cl^- in chlorinated water. T. R. Zegree

HERMANOWICZ, W. (1950, 22, 280-340). — The dissociation constant of allantoic acid is 3.88—3.92 at 0—25°. The heat of dissociation is of the same order as that of other carboxylic acids, suggesting that allantoic acid does not form zwitterions.

R. TRUSCOP.

ALLANTOIC ACID. II. DISSOCIATION CONSTANT AT 0—25°. W. HERMANOWICZ (Rev. Chem., 1950, 22, 280—340). — The dissociation constant of allantoic acid is 3.88—3.92 at 0—25°. The heat of dissociation is of the same order as that of other carboxylic acids, suggesting that allantoic acid does not form zwitterions.

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R. TRUSCOP.

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HERMANOWICZ, W.

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3000. Determination of traces of zinc in water by means of paper chromatography. W. Hermanowicz and C. Sikorowska (*Przem. Chem.*, 1952, 3, 238-241). The sample (100 ml.) is evaporated to dryness, the residue is dissolved in 0.5 ml. of 80% HCl, and 0.01-ml. portions of solution are placed on filter-paper strips, which are then dipped in solvent (isobutanol 16.7, acetone 64.7, acetic acid 5.3, conc. HCl 0.9, and water 12.4 ml.) until the solvent front has risen

25-30 cm., when the strips are air-dried. The position of the Zn spot is determined on one strip by developing with ammoniacal dithionite, and the corresponding parts of the other strips are cut out and shaken with 5 ml. each of 0.005% dithionite in CHCl_3 and of borate buffer of pH 8.2, and the intensity of coloration is compared with that given by known amounts of Zn. The method serves for determination of <0.05 p.p.m. of Zn. R. Tauscos.

Hermannowicz, W.

The determination of the oxidizability of sewage is an old problem. W. Hermannowicz, J. Jachlaska, *Chem. 8, 512-10 (1952)* (English summary). An investigation of oxidizability (chem. O demand) of some org. substances to be found in sewage with the aid of 3 oxidizing systems: KMnO_4 in acid and alk. medium, $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ in H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4 soln., and NaOH in alk. medium; known titration methods were used. E_0 for the systems was detd. KMnO_4 (E_0 1460 mv.) in alk. medium oxidizes glucose, sucrose, and phenol, but does not oxidize org. acids, cellulose, ureids, and amino acids; therefore, the oxidizability with KMnO_4 does give the total amt. of org. compounds in the sewage. The oxidation with $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ (cf. C.A. 47, 8392) (E_0 1390 mv. in H_2SO_4 and 1320 in H_3PO_4) gives the best results of the test, oxidizes cellulose, but does not react with ureas and amino acid derivs. The amt. of compounds containing the free NH_2 group as urea and glycine can be detd. with alk. NaOH (E_0 745). Chloramine-T in acid soln. decolors easily and cannot be used for detn. of oxidizability. Oxidizability with these reagents gives better understanding of the character of the sewage (carbohydrate or amino type) than BOD which is very sensitive to the toxic substances in the sewage.

Gen. A. Wozny

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